THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month, - - - - - - $1.00
For two months, - - - - - - 2.00
Three months, - - - - - - 3.00
Six months, - - - - - - 5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Jos. E. VENABLE, Esq., says the Petersburg *Index*, for permission to copy the following official information respecting the Tax on Manufactured Tobacco. It conveys the authoritative decision of the Department on a subject of general interest in the State:

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA,
No. 70 Main street, Norfolk, Sept. 14th.

MR. VENABLE, Petersburg, Va:

DEAR SIR:—Feeling interested in the condition of those engaged in the Manufacture of Tobacco in your city, and other counties and cities of the State, I addressed a letter to the Commissioner at Washington, the day after my arrival home, and this morning received the following answer, which you and others can fully understand, and which, in my opinion, will give considerable relief to manufacturers of Tobacco in the South, and is an indication of the kind feelings of the Government towards its inhabitants.

(COPY.)

"1. Tobacco manufactured and *removed* from the place of manufacture in the *Warehouse* of the manufacturer, prior to Sept. 1st, 1862, is not liable to any tax.

3d. Tobacco manufactured prior to Sept. 1st, 1862, and still held by the manufacturer, but not at the place of manufacture, may be sold, either to be, or not to be, transported out of the territory lately in insurrection, without payment of any tax.

2d Tobacco manufactured prior to Sept. 1st, 1862 and still held by the manufacturer, *at the place of manufacture*, to be, or not to be, transported out of the territory lately in insurrection, must pay the current rate of tax, if there be a collection district established embracing the residence of the manufacturer. If the collection district be established subsequently to such sale, or removal, no tax will be collected."

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN M. DOWD,
U. S. Ass., 4th Dis., Va.

The Restoration of Civil Authority.

as agreed upon between Generals Meade, Gilmore and Governor Perry, is announced in the following official document:

Proclamation by the Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA,
September 4th, 1865.

Whereas a seeming conflict of jurisdiction having arisen between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina, under the provisional government of the State; and whereas, Major General Gilmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me as Provisional Governor, in the presence of General Meade, commanding the Atlantic States; and whereas, all matters giving rise to the seeming conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and approval of Major General Meade:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Franklin Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freedmen or persons of color are concerned, the courts of the Provost Marshals shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the civil courts, municipal authorities and civil officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the civil courts shall be opened under the provisional government, and all civil and municipal officers be allowed to resume their official duties, and discharge them freely and without interruption on the part of the military authorities. That it is further understood General Gilmore will issue a military order, and Governor Perry will, in like manner, issue his proclamation, making known this arrangement which is to continue till civil authority is entirely restored in this State and the government reconstructed.

And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement.

Done in the city of Columbia, the day and year above stated.

B. F. PERRY.

By order of the Provisional Governor:
W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND CITIZENSHIP.—The Columbus *Sun* appends to an editorial article on the subject of negro suffrage, the following, which it pronounces a short extract from one of the late President Lincoln's published speeches, delivered at Springfield during the famous contest for the Senatorship between him and Mr. Douglas:

Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know the Judge has never asked me that question before. He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship.

My opinion is that the States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power, I should be opposed to the exercise of it.

A New Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 14.—A movement has been started to form a national society for Christian work amongst the masses, like that of the Christian Commission amongst the soldiers and a convention is to meet in Cleveland on the 27th of September. The call is signed by upwards of a hundred distinguished men of twenty different States.

Western North Carolina Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad was held at Newton on Thusday last. The following board of directors were elected: G. F. Davidson, W. F. McKesson, J. Malone and S. McDate. At a meeting of the directors Tod R. Caldwell was elected President; Samuel S. Kirkland, Superintendent; R. F. Simonton, Secretary and Treasurer.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1865. NO. 37.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, take a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh [illegible] p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c.

au 11-1m

Aug. 23-3m.

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40	P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10.15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5.25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	1.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
Aug 12 21-tf Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25	"
" Huntsville,	5 46	"
" Wake,	6 13	"
" Franklinton,	7 10	"
" Kittrell's,	8 12	"
" Henderson,	8 53	"
" Junction,	9 30	"
" Ridgeway,	9 56	"
" Warrenton,	10 15	"
" Macon,	10 37	"
" Littleton,	11 20	"
" Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive Weldon,	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10.00	A. M
" Gaston,	11 00	"
" Littleton,	12 45	P. M
" Macon,	1 34	"
" Warrenton,	1 57	"
" Ridgeway,	2 22	"
" Junction,	2 39	"
" Henderson,	3 22	"
" Kittrell's,	4 03	"
" Franklinton,	4 44	"
" Wake,	5 33	"
" Huntsville,	6 03	"
" Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive Raleigh,	7.00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN.

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 18 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 6-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 30-tf.

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh N. C.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col George Little's. au 12-eod8w

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14.---tlst Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of **Produce,** and to make purchases of **Goods and Supplies** for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.

Aug. 22-e1m

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday the 2nd of October 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c, will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of N. C. Military Academy.

Sep 6, 1865-27 twtw.

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HILLSBORO STREET,

Near the Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 29-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will please present them to me immediately.

W. J. PALMER,
30-1w. Principal.

EXTRACTS

From the Annual Address of Bishop Atkinson to the Council of the Diocese of North-Carolina.

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

DEAR BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY: In the merciful Providence of God, we are again permitted to meet together in Council, after being conducted in safety through the trials and perils of a most eventful year. The fearful struggle is over. The preponderance of material force on the part of our late adversaries has proved itself too great to be any longer successfully resisted. Whatever else we may see in this result, we must as Christians see the finger of God in it. The government of the United States is the government he has appointed for us. These are "the powers that be," ordained of God, and the conclusion follows, which the Apostle draws, "Whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." Without inquiring into the right or wrong of the original grounds of controversy, or the greater or less guilt of the parties, who brought it to bloody arbitrament, this is certain—this was felt and acknowledged, that the late war was an appeal to the Lord of Hosts, the God of Battles, and He has decided it against us. It might easily have been otherwise without any supernatural or even very extraordinary interposition. The character—the habits, the historical traditions of the Southern people, enabled them to send into the field great generals and gallant armies. Had it then been in the counsels of the Most High to prosper our cause, He might have stirred up the hearts of foreign nations to interpose in our behalf, as He did for our forefathers, or in ten thousand ways, undiscoverable to us, have given us the victory. But it pleased Him to order it otherwise. After a genius and courage of self-sacrifice; after a struggle consecrated by the prayers and the tears of some of the most devout and conscientious men and women that the world, in these last ages has known, God has decided against us. What was right to be done might well have been a question four years ago—what is *now* right to be done cannot be questioned by any one who reveres the teaching of Christ and His Apostles. To such a man, obedience to government is not a mere necessity because of the force which government wields, but it is a high duty because that government is set over him by God, and he recognizes in it the ordinance of God. Wherefore, as the Apostle says, "We must needs be subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience's sake."

We have now new trials to bear, new and difficult duties to perform. Let us address ourselves to meet them in the spirit of men who feel that the eye of God is upon them, and whose own eyes are ever turned to Him, their Great and Righteous Ruler and Judge.

Owing to the hindrances and disabilities which war prosecuted in our own territory entails, my official acts have been fewer since we last met, than in any previous year."

[The Bishop here proceeds to give the usual statement, in detail, of his official ministrations during the year. From this we find room only for the following.]

CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

"Early in March, I had brought home to me some of the atrocities and losses which war entails on a community, and which I had witnessed in such varied forms at a distance. At that time the army of General Sherman in its advance through the Carolinas, had come sufficiently near to Wadesborough, where my family had a temporary residence, for some of its marauding parties to visit that village. I thought it right to remain, and not to leave my household exposed to outrage, and without any protection. I supposed, too, that my age and office would secure me against violence. In this it turned out that I was mistaken. I was robbed of property of considerable value, and that it might be accomplished more speedily and completely, a pistol was held at my head. While I do not affect to be indifferent either to the outrage or to the loss I have sustained, I felt at the time, and still feel that it is a weighty counterbalancing consideration, that partaking of the evils which the people of my charge have been called upon to undergo, I could more truly and deeply sympathize with them in their sufferings."

RE-UNION OF THE CHURCH.

There is a question of the greatest interest and importance, which this Diocese, in common with its associates in the late Confederate States is compelled by recent political events to consider. The authority of the civil government of the United States having been re-established, what is to be our relation to the Church of the United States? Ought we to maintain an organization distinct and independent of it, or to seek re union with it? This is a question which it is certain, requires of us all of calm and dispassionate wisdom that we can command, and what is even more important, a supreme reference to the honor of our Lord and the welfare of His Church, making us willing to sacrifice to these objects, whatever tends merely to gratify our own feelings, or to gain the favor of our fellow men. To me it is plain that this is a critical moment in the history of the Church, both at the North and the South—that on the decision it shall now reach, and the action it shall now pursue, it will depend very much, whether in the future it shall sink to the level of a mere sect, or rather a bundle of hostile sects, or shall maintain its claim to be a pure and vigorous branch of the Church Catholic, rising continually into wider usefulness, and higher influence, until at length it shall become the Church, not merely in the United States, but of the American people.

The organization of a Church in the Confederate States, distinct from that in the United States, was I conceive, justifiable, and, indeed, would have been, if events had occurred according to our expectation, indispensable to enable us to do our full duty to the people entrusted to our care. Otherwise we could make no provision for the election, consecration, and trial of Bishops, for sustaining and regulating our missionary efforts, and for the mutual counsel and co operation which we needed. Maimed and impotent as the Church at the South had been rendered by our political separation from the North, had she shown that she had no "*vis medicatrix*" in herself, men would have been ready to forsake her, as a dead body, and join some religious society, that, whatever might be its defects, at least had life in it.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISRUPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The Confederate States would either maintain their independence, or they would not. If they maintained it, as we believed they would, then the preface to the American Prayer Book, itself taught us that "Ecclesiastical Independence was necessarily included in Civil," a proposition which goes far beyond what we need to maintain for our justification. If, on the contrary, the Confederate Government should fail, the union of the Southern Dioceses under it, would be at least an aid and benefit to them all the while it lasted. I think no man can study Church History intelligently and candidly, and then deny that our action was substantially the same which the primitive Bishops and Councils would have adopted.—I propose in it simply to show either the violence of political feeling, or a narrow adherence to forms rather than a right perception of the spirit of the institutions of the Church.

Having then as we trust, not seriously erred in the past, how shall we avoid mistake and wrong in the future? Shall we continue a separate church organization at the South, or shall we seek our former place in the Church of the United States? To decide this it is well to inquire what were our reasons for forming that organization. They grew out of the political separation of the Southern States from the Northern. There was no controversy or cause of alienation in the Church whatsoever. As the Bishops of the Southern Dioceses, at the meeting of the only General Council which has been held, said in their Pastoral Letter, "Forced by the Providence of God to separate ourselves from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—a Church with whose doctrine, discipline and worship we are in entire harmony, and with whose action up to the time of that separation, we were abundantly satisfied," the feeling of the Southern Dioceses, towards the body of which they had formed a party was entirely cordial and kindly. During the war, language was undoubtedly used by ministers and members of the Church at the North, which appeared to us, justly liable to exception, but no act has been done by the Church as a body of which we can complain. There being many reasons for union, and the cause which produced our separation having ceased, it would appear now that re-union is the wise and proper course. But it appears to me to be even more, to be the course required of us by our principles as Churchmen. Unity of government is one of the most essential parts of that unity of its marks and characters, but which men have so signally defaced. This unity the Primitive Church enjoyed by means of its General Councils. It is now lost, and with it much of the inward life and progressive power of the Church are lost.

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

The unity of the Church in each Nation, in government as in faith, has been retained as a principle and with some slight and easily explained exceptions, as a fact, wherever the Church derived from the Apostles has been planted.—The Church of England for example, is one, the Gallican Church is one, the Church of Russia is one. The non-jurors, of England, with so much that was admirable in their leaders and in their cause, failed very much on this account, that if successful, if they had maintained their organization, they would have accomplished a schism in the National Church. This principle of the unity of the church in each country was carefully kept in view by the fathers of the American Church. They called that branch of the Church "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." They provided for Dioceses to be formed in each one of the United States, and in any Territory thereof. On the same principle the Church in the Confederate States acted, and a corresponding provision did it introduce into its constitution. Now, shall we of our own accord, renounce this approved and time honored principle? I speak not of what we may be compelled to do in these sad times. It may become necessary to throw overboard precious treasures, in order to save those which are still more precious. But shall we *choose* to abandon this ancient and salutary principle and do what we can to put ourselves on the footing of a new sect?—it is easy to see what the practical consequences of such a course would be. If the Southern Dioceses shall not be in communion with the United States, congregations will be formed in those Dioceses, preferring, sometimes from their view of church principles, sometimes on political grounds, sometimes from early association, to retain and hold fast by that communion.

THE EFFECT OF NON-REUNION.

Rival congregations will be established in the same town, altar will be set up against altar, and preacher in vehemence against preacher, until instead of the Church being as heretofore the refuge of those who love peace and prefer religious instruction and exhortation to political harangues, it will itself become a den of controversy, and a fomenter of political passion. Similar results may be expected in some degree at the North, especially in the border States and the great cities for in these congregations with Southern sympathies might well be organized. Let us then endeavor to forecast the future as well as we can, for we are not now deciding any ephemeral question. The conclusion to which we shall now come is one in which our children and our children's children have a deep interest as well as ourselves. The authority of the government of the United States is re established over the South, and there is an universal disclaimer of any intention or desire to attempt to unsettle it. But it is very far from being certain what the nature of the Union is to be which has been cemented again with so much blood. Is it to be one of constraint, or one of affection? Is the South to be added to the melancholy list of oppressed nationalities—to become an American, Poland or Hungary, to live by the side of the North in a state of chronic turbulence, suspicious and suspected, hating and hated? A doom so mournful and so humiliating is certainly not to be desired. Can it be averted? To me it seems very much to depend on the Ministers of Religion. They have a great deal to do in moulding the sentiments of a people. They sit by their firesides—they are admitted into their most confidential communications. A feeling which they sanction is, on that account, much more strongly believed to be right and proper to be cherished, while one which they reprobate is, even if still indulged in, thought to be of a questionable nature. The effect of this has been very plainly exhibited in the recent history of our country.

RIVAL AND HOSTILE COMMUNIONS.

No one, I suppose, doubts that the disruption of the bonds which held together some of our largest religious bodies, and the erection at the North and South of rival and hostile communions, perpetually inveighing against each other, bandying to and fro the most offensive charges, and stimulating the passions of the people of both sections, that all this led, by necessary consequence, immediately and powerfully to the political severance which culminated in the recent terrible war. If we suppose then, that there is to be henceforth no religious union between the North and the South, except so far as the Roman Catholic Church furnishes it, what will be the result? One obvious and certain consequence will be the immense increase of the Roman Catholic Church. But as that is not likely to absorb very soon, the whole, or the greater part of the people, there will be this further consequence, a mutual and constantly increasing estrangement between the people themselves. The soreness and irritation which now necessarily exist, will be perpetuated and rendered more intense, and wounds instead of healing under the soothing effects of time, will be kept open and become ulcers only to be extirpated by fire and sword. It is then of cardinal importance to the peace and welfare of the country, that there should be a re union of the different religious denominations which now have distinct organizations at the North and the South. But I believe it to be perfectly evident that if this is to take place, it must begin with the Episcopal Church. If that can not, or will not re unite none can or will. We separated from the force of outward circumstances, without discord, without criminations, on the contrary, with the language of love on our lips, and I trust and believe, with the feeling of love in our hearts.

SCHISM.

And again, we feel strongly the force of certain cohesive principles in the Church, which other Protestant bodies, either altogether disregard, or attach very little value. We believe that schism is a sin, as well as a source of innumerable and incalculable evils. And surely wilful separation from a church with which we have hitherto been in union, is schism, or schism is a very mysterious and impalpable thing, a sentimental grief, not a plain matter of fact, taking place before the eyes of men. An enforced separation is not schism. The Church of Holland is not schismatical, as to the Church of England, because the State keeps them apart. The Church in the Confederate States was not schismatical as to the Church in the United States, because war and diversities of political government kept them apart.

But when there is no war and no diversity of political government, then to remain apart because we cannot bear each other's presence, that is schism and great unchartableness, and so the common sense of all men who believe that there is such a sin, will ultimately decide. But it has been maintained that a common government is not essential to unity in the church, this consisting in unity of order, ritual, faith and spirit. Certainly a common government is not indispensible where it cannot be had, for no man is required to do that which is impossible. And it is certain also that Church unity consists of many particulars but surely unity of government is one of these, for two ecclesiastical bodies with two distinct and independent governments, can only by great violence done to language, be called one body, and this also ought to be carefully considered, that a common government is the necessary condition of unity in any other relation of the Church. For if one ecclesiastical body separate into two, what shall prevent the one part or the other from making innovations in what had been their common ritual. No ritual is absolutely perfect and consequently there is always a desire to amend in some way or other; and it is certainly very improbable that the same amendments shall recommend themselves to both parties. And even unity of faith can hardly be preserved when there is diversity of government. For in some form or other it will be apt to appear that there may be an improvement either in the faith itself or in the expression of it, and especially will changes of this sort be likely to be accomplished, where one of these bodies is small and but few persons have to be consulted. It is certain that the magnitude of an ecclesiastical body tends to the stability of its faith. All this seems to me to be illustrated and enforced by what occurred at the organization of the Church in the United States. We all know with what wisdom, patience and prudence this was effected and how sincerely the Fathers of the American Church desired and even promised, not to depart in their new organization from the faith of the Church of England. Yet the Athanasian creed has been expunged and the article of the descent into hell in the Apostles, creed is allowed either to be omitted or to have as its equivolent the phrase "He went into the place of departed spirits," which is not considered by many distinguished Divines as being by any means the equivalent. In our case changes might be made with much less difficulty for we have made no promises, and are likely to be a smaller body. There are persons of influence at the North and I believe also at the South, who have desired the exclusion of the "*Filioque*" from the Nicene Creed. Suppose this were adopted by the one party, it would be more likely on that very account to be rejected by the other. We shall then have the same wall of separation between us, which chiefly divides the Roman Catholic Church from the Greek. And the party which adopted the Greek type of the creed would be quite apt to exhibit the feeling of the Greeks, who consider all heterodox who differ from them on this point. In short it seems to me that two ecclesiastical bodies who have distinct and independent governments, will be very sure to vary in many important particulars, furnishing a battle ground for the bitterest controversies.

I am aware that it may be replied that this line of argument would tend to prove that there is schism in our separation from the Roman Catholic Church, and I admit it to be of fair consequence, but we maintain that the schism is on their side. If they admitted of our communion with them professing only the ancient creeds and submitting to the authority of General Councils lawfully constituted and founding all their decisions on the Scriptures, he who would refuse to unite with them, would show much more regard for his own tastes and feelings than to the precepts of Christ. But when they demand of us as the terms of communion—the acknowledgment of the divine authority of the modern and unscriptural creed of Pope Pius IVth, and the grievous addition made to it by the present reigning Pope, we maintain that we cannot accede to this condition without violating our duty to God, and that the sin of the schism therefore lies at their door. And so as to our present duty, if the Church in the United States demanded of us unscriptural or otherwise inadmissible terms of communion and was separate thereupon, it becomes schismatical. If it demand none such, and we wilfully refuse union, we are the schismatics.

Now these are principles which the Episcopal Church has not only always held explicitly or implicitly, but held aloft. She has inculcated them upon her children, and thundered them in the ears of her adversaries. If then the Church which only separated because of outward circumstances which have passed away, if that church, holding principles which are so strongly adverse to separation, if she can not re-unite, how can other bodies which parted in mutual disgust and indignation, and which regard diversity of organization as a merit and a blessing rather than an evil, how can they be expected to come together again? And yet if the Episcopal Church should, they must, or they will loose their hold on the best part of their people, or probably at length become extinct. For religious-minded and thoughtful men, who fear God and love their country, and seek after that charity and peace which are the especial fruits of the Spirit, will certainly seek a shelter and a home in that communion in which these graces are cultivated, rather than in those bodies which, rent asunder by political strife, exhaust their energies in mutual warfare. I conceive, then, that the best hopes of the country, and especially of the South, are bound up in the question, what will the Episcopal Church now do? My earnest desire, then, and constant prayer is that the Church may be restored again in the unity of its government, and the unfeigned love of its members. And yet I can not conceal from myself, that even this blessing much as it is to be desired earnestly as it is to be sought after, may be bought at too great a price. The price would be too great, if to obtain it, we were required to violate conscience, to deny what we believe to be true, or to express repentance for what we do not see to be evil. The assurances, however, which I have received from a number of friends at the North, lead me to believe that the great body of the Church there desire nothing of the sort. And if there be, as perhaps there may be, some persons in that communion, who are contentious, and wish either to perpetuate discord and degrade their former brethren, let us hope that their number will prove to be small as their principles are evil and pernicious. And let me add that what is right to be done on this weighty subject, it is right should be done quickly. The interests are too momentous to be left to the hazards and uncertainties of time. May God give us wise and understanding and faithful hearts to see our duty and to follow it. And at the same time it is our duty, as it is, I am sure, our wish, in all we do on this subject to consult, and as far as possible, co-operate with the other Dioceses of the Church in the Confederate States.

ON THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH TO THE FREEDMEN.

I think it right to add a few words on another topic connected with our political condition. It is, on our duty to the colored population, lately liberated by the action of the Government of the United States. Some of us have ever feared while the colored people were in the condition of slavery, that the power and control which the white race possessed over them, was not exercised in such a way as to make us acceptable to God, and faithful stewards in His sight. There was much kind feeling towards our servants, which was fully reciprocated by them; there was a good deal of care shown in providing for their bodily wants, but very insufficient attention was paid to their moral and religious improvement. At the same time, I take pleasure in bearing this testimony, which is, I think, very honorable to the masters and mistresses under the old system, that they listened to sharp and pointed rebukes and remonstrances on this subject, not only with patience but with gratitude, that they desired to learn their duty, that they were year by year improving in the discharge of it, that a chief care and labor of a good many men, and of a still larger number of the women of the South was the welfare of their servants, and that under the system of slavery in these States, the African race made a progress during the last hundred years, not only in numbers and physical comfort, but a progress from barbarism to civilization, from Heathenism to Christianity, to which the history of the world offers no parallel. But the system was no doubt defective, better adapted to the early stage of a people's progress from the savage state, than to that which they have now reached, and at any rate, God in His Providence has definitively set it aside. The future of that people is very obscure, and there is, in the judgment of many great danger even of their extinction as a race. What then must we do as Christian men and women? We must continue our care for them, we ought even to increase it. We have surely been in some degree delinquent in the past, let us resolve in God's strength, not to be so for the future. We shall have less of natural affection to animate us; let us try to have more of Christian principle. Slavery, strange is as such a sentiment may sound at the Tabernacle, or in Exeter Hall, has much in it to attach men to each other. There is protection on the one side and dependence on the other, and as the wisdom of Lord Bacon long ago taught us, "There is little friendship in the world, and least of all between equals. That that is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one, the other." This relation, however, with whatever it had of good, and whatever of evil, being now at an end, but the subjects of it being still in the midst of us, necessarily poor, generally ignorant, and generally improvident, their wants and their dangers must be very great.—That then which becomes us towards all men, especially becomes us towards them. First to be just, next to be kind. Let us remember then that by our existing political system, in which we have acquiesced, they have a right to wages for their labor. Let us pay them then, no grudgingly or of necessity, but as an honest debt. The amount must of course, depend on the value of their labor, the number of their families, whom we have to support, and partly too, on the resources of a much impoverished people; but as Christians we must see to it, that we give them "that which is just and equal, knowing that we also have a master in Heaven." But we ought to be more than just. That is but the heathen standard of right. As Christians we must aim at something higher. We must remember the ignorance and inexperience of these, who are to so great an extent, grown children.—We must allow for the immediate, intoxicating effect of so great and sudden a change in their condition. We must keep in mind their general faithfulness in the hour of trial. We must allow for occasional instances of what seems to us folly or perversity or ingratitude. We must practice towards them the Apostolical injunctions which are so strikingly enjoined. "Be faithful, be courteous." Their distresses in their new condition are likely to be many and great. Let us be ready to relieve them accordingly as God gives us the means. They are, as a race, peculiarly sensible of courtesy, or the absence of it. They show it abundantly themselves, and they are very much wounded when it is denied to them. They feel contempt or rudeness, more than a serious injury. Let us inflict none of these on them. Let us make them feel, what is, I believe most true, that their best friends are among ourselves, and that to us, they must look for counsel, and aid, and protection. But above all, let us remember that part of our duty, in which, I fear, we have been most deficient, providing for them sound, religious instruction. They are in great danger of falling into the hands of mischievous, and sometimes no doubt benevolent fanatics, which would be a great calamity to them, and also to us. Let us endeavor to avert it, by doing what is at any rate our duty, by giving them the true doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, in lieu of the vain janglings of false teachers. Let us raise up colored congregations in our towns, and let all our clergy feel that an important part of their charge is to teach and to befriend the colored people, and especially to train, as far as they are permitted to do so, the children of that race.

ON THE SUPPORT OF THE CLERGY.

On another subject it is important for me to to speak. Even in prosperous times, it was necessary to remind the Laity that "he who is taught in the word, should minister unto him that teacheth in good things."

The clergy of our country have, with a few exceptions, always received a very slender compensation for their services, so far as their salaries could be considered as their compensation. In affection, in respect, in the sense of usefulness, they have been rewarded. These observations apply with as much force to the clergy of North Carolina as to those of any other Diocese. They have small salaries, but they are attached to their flocks, and these to them. Their present condition, however, is one to give great anxiety to all who love the Church. One result of the war is, that the Laity are themselves stript of almost all their property, and that men of wealth, who would otherwise have some remains of it left are left uncertain as to whether this too, shall not be taken from them.

Under these circumstances, men are tempted to feel that they can do nothing but endeavor to provide for their own immediate families. The clergy then are left without any provision, except for the merest necessaries, and it is only by great self-denial that they can continue in their parishes, even if they receive from the Laity all the aid which the latter can render. But if the Laity do not exert themselves to the utmost to provide for the wants of the clergy, I see no prospect before us, but that many of the Parishes will be deprived of the services of the Church altogether. They who cannot do much, can yet do something, and we must remember that she, who cast but two mites into the treasury of the Temple, received of that Judge before whom we all must stand, the commendation of having done more than they all. Praying dear brethren, that in this day of our anxiety and distress, when we do so deeply need light and guidance, that God would vouchsafe us the grace and wisdom, which He alone can grant, I shall now leave you to your more especial duties.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

Lt. Geo O. Sanderson captured Major Sanderlin of the 68th N. C on the 9th inst., at Murfreesboro', charged with a cold blooded assassination of Levi Burgess of the 1st. N. C. Union Vol's, in 1863. Two soldiers, Jones and Florely, were arrested, one at Shiloh, and the other in Currituck, charged as being accomplices.—*Newbern Times.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE PETER H. JOYNER of Warren County, as a candidate for a seat in the approaching State Convention.
September 14-37-tde.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS TEACHER, IN SOME pleasant neighborhood in this State by one, who is prepared to impart instruction in the English branches, Latin, and the rudiments of Greek. Satisfactory testimonials of capability now in possession, given by the professors of Hampden Sidney College, Va. will be presented, if desired.
Persons desirous of employing a teacher can address for the present. W. J. H,
s7 4t-pd. Gaston, N. C.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES OF TRINITY COLLEGE WILL meet in their room at the College on the 24th of October to elect a President and four Professors, and to do such other business as may be necessary.
N. H. D. WILSON.
President Board of Trustees.
September 18-37-4t.

NOTICE.

To the Justices of the Peace in Wake County.

IN obedience to an order made by a called Court, which met at the Court House on the 9th day of Sept. 1865, you are requested to meet at the Court House in the city of Raleigh on Saturday the 30 inst., to transact important business.
J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
Sept. 19-td.

A NEW ITEM IN OUR BUSINESS!

Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing.

READY MADE CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING

READY MADE,

Youth's Ready Made

CLOTHING!

Ready Made Clothing

FOR BOYS.

WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE Clothing, gotten up especially for City Trade.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

The largest assortment of

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats,

Of every style and quality, from the cheapest American Wool to the finest French Felt.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Gent's FURNISHING GOODS. | *Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.*

A Large Stock

MERINOS, WOOL AND SILK UNDER GARMENTS,

CRAVATS, SHOES,
NECK-TIES, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SOCKS, SUSPENDERS,
LINEN SHIRTS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Public attention is directed to the above line of Goods. Give us a call.
We are determined to sell.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, September 19-37-tf.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months,	$5.00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

Bishop Atkinson's Address.

The subject of Church re union is now enlisting the public mind. The anxiety which will be generally felt by the members and friends of his own communion as well as the public generally to read it, induces us to surrender much of our space to that portion of Bishop Atkinson's parochial address, which relates to that and other subjects of general interest.

Election next Thursday.

Go to the polls on Thursday next, and vote for the very best men before you, who are pledged to the support of President Johnson's reconstruction policy. Let the vote be as large as possible — Let no pardoned man in the State fail to take the oath in order to vote.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several articles on hand from our correspondents which are crowded out by the extracts from Bishop Atkinson's address. We hope our friends will be patient.

Important.

We are glad to announce unofficially, that an arrangement has been entered into between Gov. Holden and Gen Ruger, we presume with the approval of Gen. Meade and the government, by which the jurisdiction of the civil and military authority of the State, has been more specifically defined.

We learn that here after, all cases of misdemeanor or violations of law in which white citizens alone are concerned are placed; under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer appointed by the Governor, but all cases in which the freedmen are concerned, they will be under the jurisdiction of the military.

In accordance with this arrangement, Courts of Oyer and Terminer have been appointed by the Governor to be held in the Mountain District, and Judge Mitchell of Iredell has, we learn, been appointed to hold them.

It is probable the whole arrangement will be officially announced, when the entire programme will be more fully explained.

The arrangement will be very satisfactory to our people and is very creditable to the Governor and to Gen. Ruger. We learned these facts casually, but whether we have stated them correctly we are not prepared to say.

CRAVEN.—We observe that a number of the citizens of Craven County are urgent upon Judge M. E Manly to consent to be a candidate for the Convention from that County. C. C. Clark R F Lehman and U. H. Ritch, are the candidates at present They are all clever men. Judge Manly and C. C Clark, Esq, are of the old guard of Craven —among its old citizens and would make an able representation We take it for granted they are both warm friends and supporters of President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

WARREN.—It is announced in to-day's issue, that Rev Peter H Joyner, is a candidate for the State Convention from Warren By some strange over sight no one has informed us, who are the candidates in that county. We have heard there were two or three, but no name has been mentioned until the announcement of Mr. Joyner.

We have received a communication from some of the colored people of Raleigh, which we will publish to-morrow, not having space to-day.

CASH.—We find that Cash is growing scarcer and scarcer. We shall be obliged to our friends to be a little more active in sending us the Cash, as well as new subscriptions.

Election Returns.

We shall be obliged to our friends to send us the returns of the election for the Convention at an early day.

Local News.

We have many friends throughout the State, to whom we would be greatly obliged, to send us the local news of the communities in which they reside.

HYDE.—Jones Spencer, Esq., a most worthy man, it has been suggested to us would be the candidate for the Convention from that county.—We see the name of Dr. Glover announced in the Newbern *Times*

ONSLOW.—Messrs. I. N. Sanders and Capt. J. Etheridge are announced as the candidates from Onslow.

LENOIR.—R. W. King, Esq. and —— Jackson, Esq., are the candidates in Lenoir.

The circulation of the London *Daily Telegraph* is within a very few thousands, equal to the combined circulation of all the other London morning papers, the *Times* included.

LATEST NEWS.

By the Express agent and Mr. Harris, we have the latest dates

The news from Mexico by the way of New Orleans is favorable to the Liberals. The French are said to be discouraged by the news from the United States. The Liberal forces are rapidly increasing. Some five thousands Confederates are reported to have joined the Imperialists. The Liberals are said to have been successful in several late engagements.

Rumors of a reconstruction of the Cabinet at Washington are again afloat. A correspondent says, Stanton, Harlan, Speed and Judge Advocate Holt, will have to go.

Rev. Dr. Newman, of the M. E. Church desired the President to consent to the Northern M. E Church claiming one of the Churches in New Orleans, but he positively objects

Among the recent pardons, we see the name of Jas. L. Orr, late C. S. Senator from South Carolina

Alabama in Convention refused to repudiate her State war debt by 58 to 34.

Mr. Davis has been transferred from his casement prison to a room in Carroll Hall on account of his health.

President Johnson's Visit to Raleigh.

We have been kindly furnished by His Honor, the Mayor, with the following correspondence between himself and the President:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH N. C., AUG. 25th, 1865.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson:

SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of this city, held to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

'WHEREAS, We have heard that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, intends shortly to visit Richmond, Va.:

"*Resolved*, That we tender him, in behalf of our fellow citizens, a cordial invitation to extend his visit to this city"

It affords me great pleasure, Sir, to communicate to you the foregoing resolution, and to unite with the people generally of this place, in the wish that you will accept this invitation. To see you here in this, your native city, the spot where you were born, and the home of your childhood, would, I assure you, be a great gratification to us all, and would, I trust, be not without satisfaction to you. — I am, Sir Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8th, 1865

Hon. W. H Harrison,
Mayor of the City of Raleigh, N C:

SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant inviting me to extend my visit to Raleigh, should I make one to Richmond, Va.

It would give me very great pleasure to do so, but at present I cannot give you a definite answer. Begging you and the Board of Commissioners of the City to accept my thanks for the invitation, I remain very truly yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President U S.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Mrs MARY F. MILLER, wife of Dr. Wm. R. Miller, will take place from the Baptist Church this (Tuesday) morning, Sep. 19th at 9½ o'clock The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

DIED,

Suddenly on Sunday morning, BLANCHE ELIZABETH, daughter of William R. and Ellen Richardson, aged four years.

OBITUARY.

Died of consumption, Sunday morning, September 17th, Mrs MARY F. MILLER, wife of Dr. W. R. Miller, and daughter of the late lamented Col. R. O Britton, of Petersburg, Va., aged 33 years, 11 months and 10 days. She is now "as the angels of God in heaven" Early in life this beloved one, whose memory love will delight to cherish, 'chose that good part which was never taken away from her' The Saviour to whom she had given her heart, having loved her as 'his own,' "loved her to the end' The Lord who does not "willingly afflict nor grieve his people," "chose her in the furnace of affliction," and prepared her by the discipline of suffering to "enter Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon her head,' where she shall "obtain joy and gladness," and "where sorrow and sighing shall flee away." Inheriting sweetness of disposition and amiability of character, these lovely traits which endeared her so much to those who best knew her, were still farther refined by the love of God shed abroad in her heart by the Holy Spirit which was given unto her. And the grace of God which was bestowed upon her, caused "a daily beauty in her life," which was seen by all beholders

She bore her intense and protracted sufferings with a remarkable degree of christian patience, and as she approached that "dark valley and shadow of death," which sin has rendered so terrible to mortal apprehensions, her heart was neither troubled nor afraid, for she felt that her Savior was with her, that she had "His rod and His staff to comfort her." Though tender ties bound her to earth, yet she felt that to "depart and be with Christ was far better." Her earthly tabernacle having been dissolved, she will now dwell "in the house of the Lord forever" in "that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens"

J W., JR

Tribute of Respect.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C., PHILANTHROPIC HALL,
Sept 9th. 1865.

WHEREAS. It has seemed good to Almighty God, in his infinite providence to call away from earth, our much beloved friend and fellow-member of Society. James J Phillips, of Edgecombe County, Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we can but feel most sensibly the blow which has deprived us of our much esteemed associate, and our Society of one of her brightest gems, whose brilliancy bid fair to add new lustre to her fame.

Resolved, That we are truly proud of the record which this brave young soldier has left behind him —of his unswerving devotion to the cause in which he had embarked, and of the encomiums which his gallant deeds of heroism upon the field of battle, so often elicited from his officers and comrades.

Resolved, That as a student as well as a soldier, he was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties, that as a companion, his uniform gentleness of deportment, and above all, his christian principles and moral habits gained for him our highest esteem and admiration.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to his bereaved family and friends and beg them to be comforted with us, remembering that it was God who gave and who hath taken away.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, *Progress* and *Standard* for publication.

J. S BARLOW,
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., } Com.
A. H. SMITH,

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—par.

N C. Bank Notes—Charlotte Miners & Planters, and Lexington 25. Bank of N C, Cape Fear, Farmers, 35 Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90

Gold and Silver stiff at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce

September 19, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	00
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	35
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	30
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			30
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Sweet,	1 25	to	1 50
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1 25
COFFEE—per pound, (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—newcrop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand. Meal scarce and in demand.

IF LIEUTENANT LEACH, of THE 23RD Regiment North Carolina Troops, Johnson's brigade, Army Northern Virginia will send his address to "MARION" he will oblige an old comrade.

Address "MARION"
September 8-36-1w pd. Raleigh N. C.

Houses and Lots on Hillsboro Street for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE TWO HOUSES AND lots on Hillsboro Street, Raleigh N. C

One lot contains one and a half acres good house on it with five rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house The other lot contains two acres, good house on it with seven rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house

Both houses are well located in good order, and gas in each.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep 18 38-tf.

COTTON GINS
AT
AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 26TH INST, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., we will sell on wharf in front of the office lately occupied by Messrs. DeRosset & Son, 12 COTTON GINS, of superior manufacture, new and in perfect order. CRONLY & MORRIS,

Sept 18 37 td. Auctioneers.

Charleston Courier, Richmond Times, copy this sale and send bill to Cronly & Morris.

PORT WARDEN'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, 23RD INST, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M we will sell at the Custom House in this city, under inspection of the Port Warden's and with the consent of the French Consul, for and on account of whom it may concern, all the cargo saved from the wreck of Fr Barque "Maronne," stranded upon trying Pan Shoals upon her voyage from Havana, Cuba, to Havre, France, viz:

680,000 superior Havana Segars,
66 boxes Havana Brown Sugar,
7 bags Havana Brown Sugar,
39 bundles Leather,
Lot of Copper,
1 tin case mdze.
1 cask Claret.

Conditions cash upon delivery.

CRONLY & MORRIS,
Sep 18-36 tds. Auctioneers.

Charleston Courier and Richmond Times copy till sale and send bill to Cronly and Morris.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1865.

A. CREECH HAS THE PLEASURE TO INform his friends and customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from NEW YORK, where he has selected with great care a large and good assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing the newest styles and latest importations.

Together with Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses Straw Hats, trimmed; Ladies' untrimmed Bonnets, &c., &c.

I have also in addition to my stock of Dry Goods, a very superior stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at prices so as to insure sale; and have opened in the R. Smith building, formerly occupied by Creech & Pritchard, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, corner of Hargett and Fayetteville streets.

I am not going to puff and blow, and say that I bought more goods than any man living, and can sell cheaper than any other man, or more. Nor do I pretend to say that I can cut a man's head off and stick it on again with wax, that he will live, walk and talk again. I deal in no such humbug, but I say ALL and LOOK for yourselves. I will deal with you honestly and treat you right.

I return my thanks for your liberal patronage which I have received for the last fifteen years. I hope by honest dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH

Sept. 13-37 2w.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE ABSENT IN EUrope the next two or three months, and hopes to resume the business formerly conducted by DeRosset & Brown, a out the 1st of January next.

My sons, W. L. DeRosset and A L DeRosset, are fully empowered to attend to any business for me in my absence. A. J. DeROSSET.

Wilmington, N C, Sept 13 35-1 t.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
AND
Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMpany, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N C, Sep 16 3m pd.

Nails! Nails!!

20 KEGS OF NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, FOR sale by

W. R. ANDREWS.

Sept mber 15, 1865-34-tf.

FOR RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR A COMmodious house suitable for one large, or two small families, and situated in a quiet and pleasant part of the City. Apply at

32-tf. P. F. PESCUD'S.

WANTED,
BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and tallow

27-tf WM H SMITH & CO

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE Convention can be accommodated at the PLANTERS HOTEL. Good rooms, attentive servants and good things to eat will be furnished.

Terms moderate. Patronage solicited.

WM T. RAIN,
Per A. J. PARTIN.

Rbleigh, Sep. 12, 1865-3w.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T J HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

B. L. PERRY & SON,
Commission
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
BEAUFORT, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND OTHER country produce will receive prompt attention

All articles directed to us at Morehead City will be disposed of according to the shipper's desire.

Beaufort Sept. 14, 1865 34 1m-pd.

NOTICE.
Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call up the subscriber at the Hotel on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh. N C, who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE F. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.

sep 5, 1865 24 tf.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington,	Greensboro',
New Berne,	Salisbury,
Goldsboro',	Charlotte.

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation. on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands. Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1 65 3-tf.

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MRS. ELLEN MORDECAI PROPOSES TO open a School for children from 7 to 12 years old at her residence in Raleigh on the 1st day of October next. Girls will be preferred.

Terms $20 per session of five months.

Raleigh, Sep. 13th, 1865-34-tf-pd.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the commission and Forwarding business, in Newberne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD,
W H CUNNGGIM

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.

Sep 11 33-tf. W. H CUNNGGIM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.

Raleigh Sep. 10, 1865 9 td 1 ct.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED D FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.

Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 2 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS MERINOS
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES ALAPACAS,
PRINTS BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS NAPKINS LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE &c, &c, &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps Combs Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.

Give us a call.

27-tf. WM. H SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.

Sep 6 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

Septmber 4, 1865-25 td

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next

For particulars, see circular, or address

REV C. B RIDDICK,
21 Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.

Raleigh, September 6 1865 26 1w.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find company at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this city; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good living, good eating, mineral water to drink, and a pipe to smoke if you wish it.*

I will be prepared to accommodate over 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. F COOKE.

September 1, 1865 28 tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties— Ladies, Misses, Children's Mens, Boys and Youths.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1865.

THE OLD LINE OPEN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVING SOLD OUT THEIR FIRST PURCHASE, now offer an entirely new and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

selected with great care by our Col. Tucker, and especially adapted to the wants of this community.—Our house having been in constant operation for more than forty years before the war, and now resuming with a Cash Capital, we can offer great inducements both to the **Wholesale and Retail Trade.**

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods will be complete in the next ten days, comprising all the latest and most desirable Styles. W H & R S TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISses Hats, in Straw and Velvet. Call and see them. W H & R S TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

THAT LOT OF FINE HATS SO LONG EXPECTed, has arrived. Those in search of a place for the skull can find here a stylish Golgotha.
W H & R S TUCKER.

A New Item in Our Business.

WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF READY Made Clothing, consisting of Gent's and Youth's Business Suits. Also, Coats, Vests and Pants separately. W H & R S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE BEST QUALIties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children.
W H & R S TUCKER.

Confectionaries! Confectionaries!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CANDIES Prunes; Raisins, Citron &c.
W H & R S TUCKER.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!!

FANCY SOAPS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES AND Sozodont, which is so much desired and universally used. W H & R S TUCKER.

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!!

A LARGE AND COMMANDING STOCK, CONsisting in part, of Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Candles, Soaps, Starch, Spices, Vinegar, Spiced Oysters, in Cans, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Canned Fruits, Cheese, Crackers, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Wines! Wines!! Liquors! Liquors!!

OUR STOCK CAN NOT BE EXCELLED. BEST Champagnes, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wines, French, Otard and Cognac Brandies, Old Bourbon and Star Whiskey, Plantation Bitters, Champagne Cider, Scheidam Schnapps, Porter, Ale, &c., Cigars and Tobacco. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

We invite special attention of Country Merchants and the Retail Trade to our extensive Stock which will be constantly replenished from the principal Northern Markets, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we are determined to sell goods as low as any house South of the Potomac, difference in freight considered.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 12-32-tf.

G. WHEELWRIGHT & CO.,

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 118 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, &C., &C., received on consignment.

A member of the house is now in Raleigh purchasing Cotton, all persons desiring to sell will do well to call on O. D. Cooke at the store of F. D. & W. E. Clark, on the south side of Hargett St., next door East of Messrs. Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

Sept. 12-31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH—

Double Barreled Guns,
Single Barreled Guns,
Gun Tubes, Gun Caps, Pistol Cartridges, Powder and Shot Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, and a few very fine Child's Carriages.
For sale low.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
31-tf. With HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

1 N. C., STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR $1,000.
1 splendid Gold Watch,
1 fine Black Silk Dress.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sept. 12 1865, 31-tf.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
30 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds clarified Copperas,
350 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,

Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves.

10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10.
1 dozen Wheel Heads.

Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Cirsingles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, [nice for parlor use.] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c.

50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.

Sep. 6, 1865-28-2w.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as afore-said, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks, and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JORDAN.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.
BAKER, COWPER & Co.
Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.

HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North western part of the City.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO

For Sale.

A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND two very good side saddles. Also a lot of good Bar Soap which can be sold very low by the box.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROlina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.
Gold coin for sale also.
30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CONsisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, fine Tables, Sideboard, fine Crockery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattrasses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine rosewood Piano.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather
BAKER COWPER & CO.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO.—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
25-tsept18.

Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1868. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860 and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-law6w [m]

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 22-3t. Gen'l Sup't.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m